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Southwick Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1967

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Southwick Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

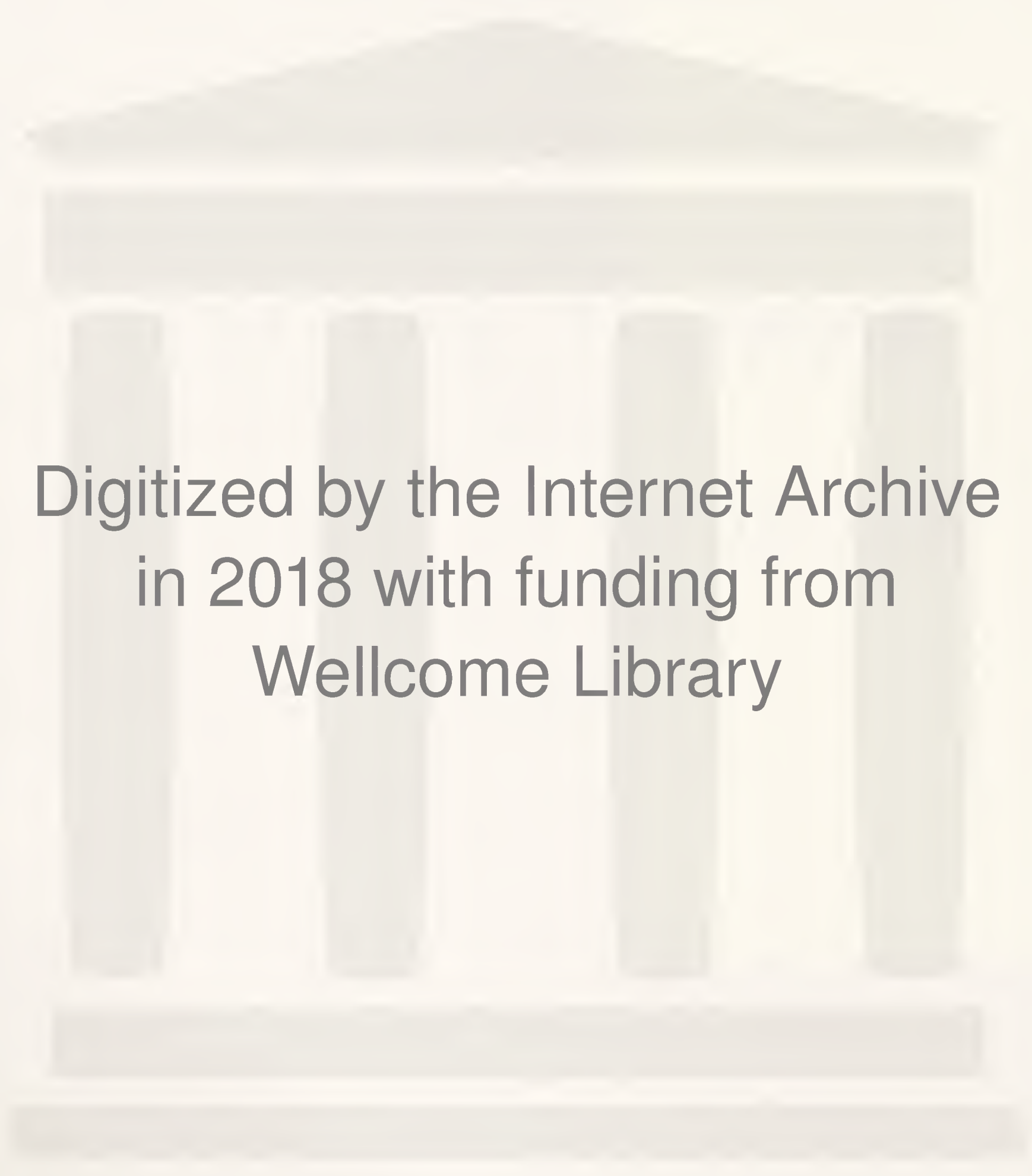
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HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at May 1967)

Chairman - Councillor R.G. Barber
Vice-Chairman - Councillor N.T. Johnstone Smith
Ex-Officio - Councillor L.G. Allebone, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

Members

Councillor R.E. Clark	Councillor T.J. Marsh, C.C.
Councillor J.W. Hobbis	Councillor J.A. White, C.C.

- oOo -

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector - E. Ismay*

Clerical Staff - Miss C.A.Cheney
Mrs. J.L.Bancroft

Rodent Operator - A.J. Bowles

- * Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

- oOo -

Telephone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex BN4 6PR

October 1968

To the Chairman and Members
Southwick Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1967.

The Estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 11,800 persons, this being 100 less than in 1966. A table on page 10 and a graph show the statistics relating to births and deaths for the years 1958-1967 and 1959-1967 respectively.

From the Table it will be seen that the number of births have decreased considerably in 1967 compared with previous years the figure of 111 being the lowest for the years 1958-1967. The adjusted birth rate was 10.7 as compared with a birth rate of 17.2 for England and Wales. The death rate for Southwick has remained fairly steady. The adjusted death rate was 11.6 in 1967 as compared with 11.2 for England and Wales. Infant deaths have fluctuated over the years and 1967 is the first year of the period with no infant deaths. There has been only one maternal death during the same period. The illegitimacy rate increased from 1960 reaching 11 in 1964. It showed a decline in 1965 (6.4) but since then has increased and was 8.1 in 1967.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee for their interest and support. I thank the other Chief Officers for information they have supplied for this Report and I thank also the staff of my department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Rosetta Barker

Medical Officer of Health.

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

Southwick is a small urban district situated on the south coast about five miles west of Brighton and about six miles east of Worthing.

The town is mainly residential. Industrial hereditments form .48% in number and 7.94% of total rateable value.

The chief industries carried on in the town are thermo-plastic injection moulding, electricity production, engineering, dyeing, sheet metal work, the manufacture of lingerie, and work in connection with the harbour and adjacent docks.

The District is divided into five wards for local government electoral purposes. The five wards are each represented by three Councillors.

Area in acres	1,127
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	11,800
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1966	£891,409
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1967	£881,924
Sum represented by penny rate	£3,525
Number of inhabited units as at 31st December, 1967 according to Rate Book	4,315

With reference to the change in the rateable values given above the Shoreham Harbour Trustees appealed to the Valuation Officer against their assessment which was in consequence reduced by over £16,000.

In addition the Rateable Value of the Power Station for the year was reduced by just over £8,000.

Recreational Facilities There are 53.8 acres of recreation areas in the town. These include:

1. Southwick Recreation Ground - 22.4 acres
2. Fishersgate Recreation Ground - 3.3 acres
3. The Green - 6.0 acres
4. Cromleigh Way Playground - 2.6 acres
5. Kingston Lane Playing Fields - 3.8 acres
6. The Beach - 10.8 acres
7. Southwick Tennis and Croquet Club - 4.9 acres

The facilities provided at these grounds include football pitches (one enclosed), hockey pitches, cricket squares, bowling greens, tennis courts, an adventure playground, and children's play areas, an area for roller skating and there is a hall with stage and seating accommodation for approximately 100 persons.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

In 1956, two of the older areas in the town, namely the Fishersgate Area and the Central Area were scheduled as areas of Comprehensive Development under the West Sussex Development Plan. The Comprehensive Development was undertaken by the Southwick Urban District Council. The scheme involved the demolition of 390 dwellings and the transfer of the established shops to a new site in a more convenient and central position.

The residential redevelopment in the Fishersgate Area provided for 136 units of housing, and included a launderette, a block of 4 shops and 42 garages, all of which have been completed.

The North part of the Central Area was developed as the Shopping Centre, which occupies 4.9 acres and comprises 38 shops, 22 maisonettes and 16 flats together with garages. The Shopping Centre was officially opened in 1962. The development on the site is not quite complete.

The South part of the Central Area covers an area of 9.38 acres scheduled for residential redevelopment to provide 229 units of housing. By the end of 1967, the number of housing units completed was 139. The scheme also included the rebuilding of a public house and of a printing works and these have been rebuilt. Car parking is being provided for on the scale of two cars per three dwellings.

As regards industrial development, part of the Fishersgate Area was scheduled for this, and the planning and other aspects of this development are going ahead.

VITAL STATISTICS - 1967

These vital statistics are calculated on a Mid-Year Home Population (Estimated) of 11,800.

BIRTHS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	46	56	102
Illegitimate	5	4	9
	<u>51</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>111</u>

Rate per 1,000 population 9.4

Rate after applying Comparability Factor 10.7

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 8.1

Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 9.0

Total Live and Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	47	56	103
Illegitimate	5	4	9
	<u>52</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>112</u>

Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate 0.62

DEATHS

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	-
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) -

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) -

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) 9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-

Crude Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 population 14.2

Adjusted Death Rate 11.6

Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate 1.04

The causes of death listed on the following two pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. Below are shown the cause headings to which no deaths of Southwick residents were allocated in 1967.

1. Tuberculosis Respiratory
2. Tuberculosis, other
3. Syphilitic Disease
4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal Infections
7. Acute Poliomyelitis
8. Measles
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus
15. Leukoemia, Aleukaemia
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
35. Suicide
36. Homicide

Comparative Statistics 1967 In order that birth and death rates respectively can be compared with those of other districts and with England and Wales, the Registrar General provides an "Area Comparability Factor" for births and one for deaths for each district. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

Below are shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Southwick and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

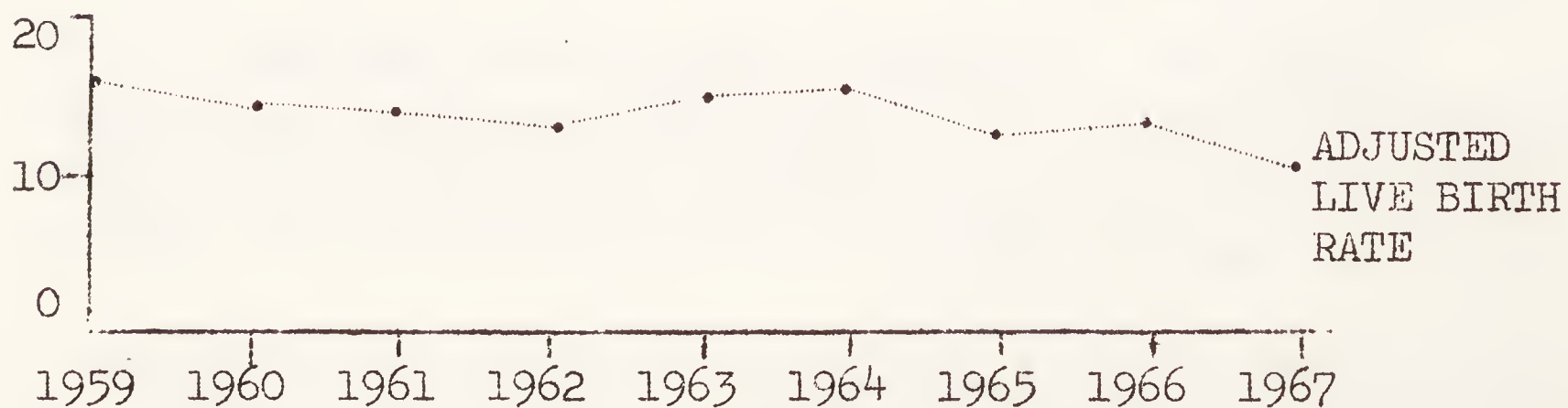
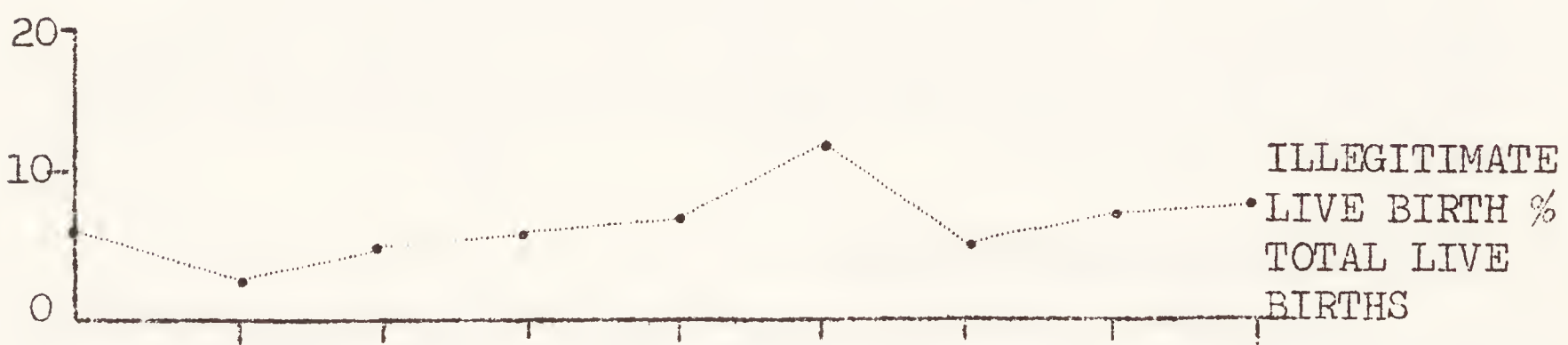
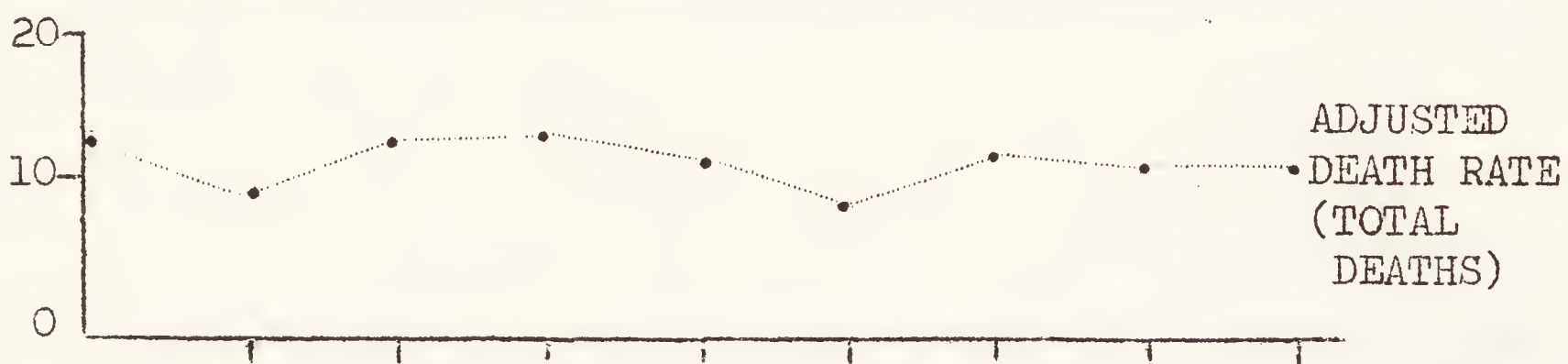
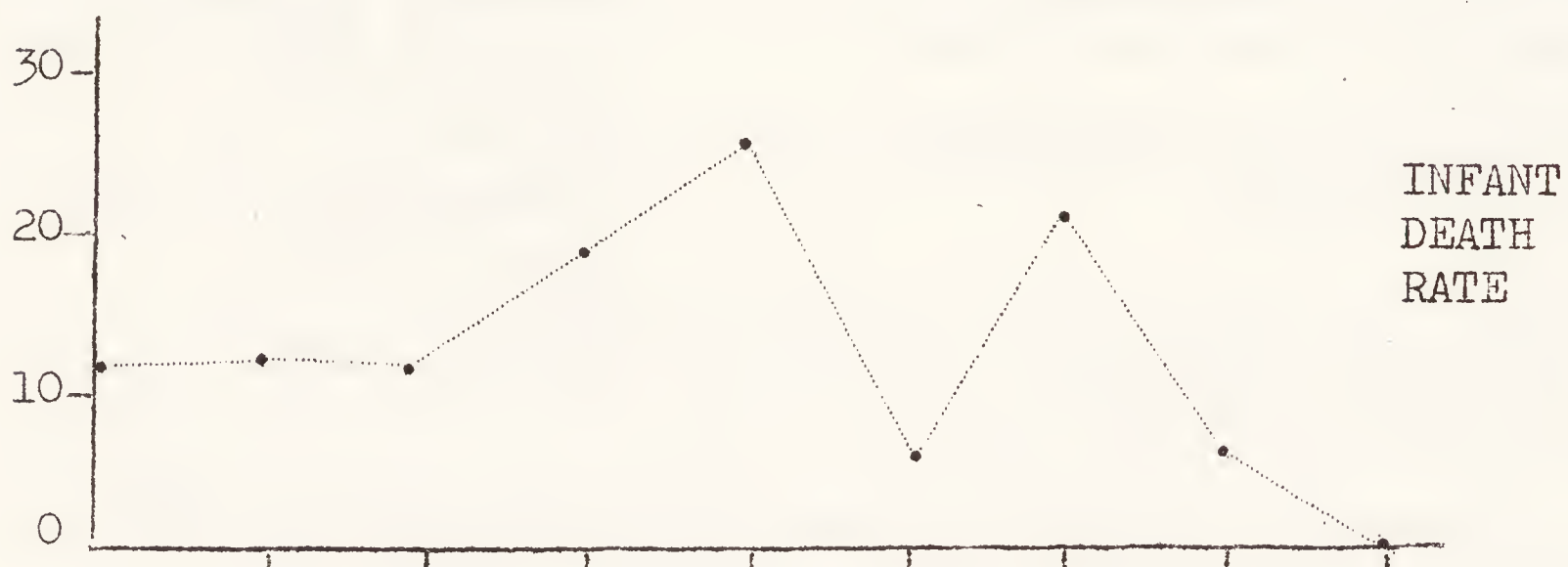
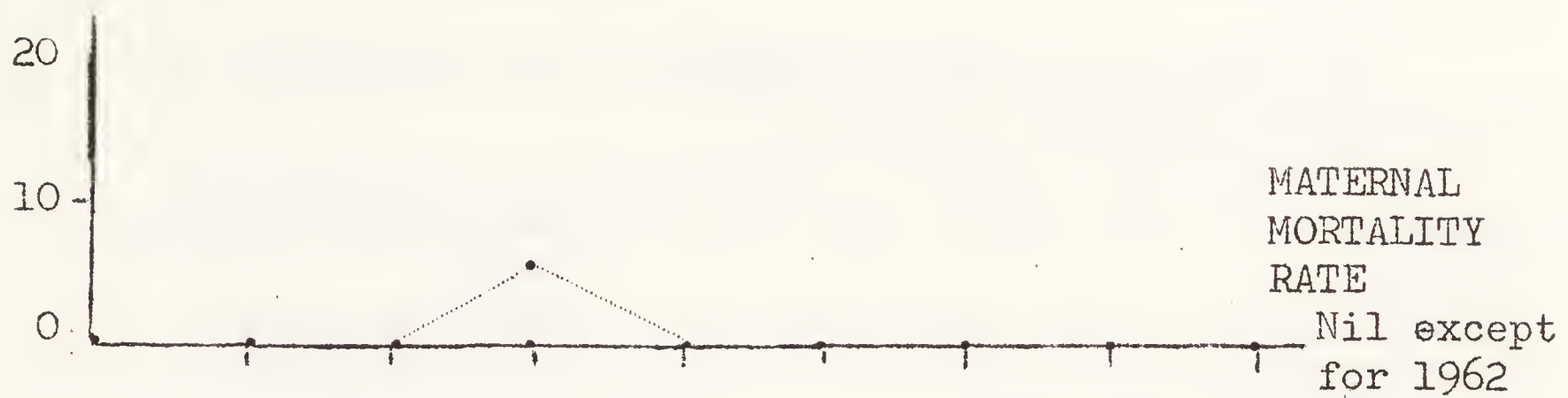
	<u>Southwick</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate	10.7	17.2
Stillbirth rate	9	14.8
Death rate	11.6	11.2
Infant mortality rate	-	18.3
Neonatal mortality rate	-	12.5
Early neonatal mortality rate	-	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate	-	25.4

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SOUTHWICK

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
					75 and over								
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	10	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	1	2	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	13	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	4	1	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	4	1	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	19	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	6	-	-
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS						DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS					
		Legitimate			Illegitimate			Male	Female	Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Male	Female		
1958	11,500	86	81	167	-	1	1	88	77	165	2	1	3	-	-	-
1959	11,640	69	77	146	4	6	10	73	95	168	-	2	2	-	-	-
1960	11,740	72	75	147	2	4	6	76	64	140	2	-	2	-	-	-
1961	11,870	78	69	147	4	5	9	75	96	171	1	-	1	1	-	1
1962	11,870	77	66	143	5	4	9	73	101	174	1	2	3	-	-	-
1963	11,990	85	59	144	3	8	11	84	86	170	4	-	4	-	-	-
1964	11,970	80	65	145	10	8	18	73	64	137	1	-	1	-	-	-
1965	11,960	62	70	132	3	6	9	100	80	180	3	-	3	-	-	-
1966	11,900	59	74	133	4	7	11	83	86	169	-	-	-	-	1	1
1967	11,800	46	56	102	5	4	9	78	90	168	-	-	-	-	-	-

VITAL STATISTICS - VARIOUS RATES 1959-1967



I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

The following infectious diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1967 and the number of notifications of each received:

Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	138
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	12
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	4

Food Poisoning No notifications of food poisoning were received but information was received from a hospital outside the District that a child admitted to the hospital from Southwick was suffering from food poisoning. Contacts were seen and certain investigations were carried out. There were no further cases.

Bacteriological Examinations

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, specimens of various kinds are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

During 1967 fifty-four specimens were sent for examination. These included some from persons who were still carrying a food poisoning organism from an infection in 1966. Organisms isolated from the specimens were *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Shigella Sonnei*.

International Sanitary Regulations Sixty-five International Vaccination Certificates were duly authenticated in 1967. These were for Smallpox and Cholera.

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S
O F T H E A R E A

WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation is the Water Undertaker for the District and it supplies all the houses with a direct supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J.L. Fairbank, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Water Department for the following information about the water supply of the District during 1967.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Bacteriological examination of raw waters were made at weekly intervals in the Department's laboratory except in certain instances where bacteriological pollution was present in any raw water when samples were examined daily. The treated waters at all stations have been examined on a daily basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples from the pumping stations, together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained, is given below:-

W A T E R	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	No. showing presence of E. Coli in 100 ml.	No. showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
Raw	550	129	106	421
Treated	3158	2	0	3156

Colony counts at 22°C. after three days and 37°C. after one day's incubation on nutrient agar were, except in the three instances which will be outlined, generally low in number. Two samples of treated waters out of a total of 3,158 examined showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers. These samples were obtained from Shoreham and Southover Pumping Stations where, due to the mode of treatment, it is not possible to examine bacteriologically the raw waters.

Daily samples of raw and treated waters were taken at Mile Oak between 1st January and the 31st March as a result of pollution arising from the leaking sewer in the Mile Oak Road mentioned in last year's report. The repair works carried out on this sewer during the latter part of 1966 and the first two months of 1967 would appear to have been effective in preventing any further pollution of this water. Sampling raw and treated waters had also to be put on a daily basis at Goldstone Pumping Station from the 16th February to the 31st March 1967 owing to blockage of a sewer at the site of erection of a large block of offices at the corner of Goldstone Park. This blockage caused sewer liquids to flow on the chalk which had been necessarily exposed during building operations and the prompt action on the part of the Borough Surveyor's Department of Hove Corporation in first finding the offending sewer and then removing the blockage satisfactorily kept the period of pollution to the minimum. At Lewes Road Pumping Station a similar sampling procedure had to be operated between 16th May and 4th August 1967 due to a drain which was found to be blocked at the abattoir in Hollingdean Road. Once again the co-operation, this time of Brighton Borough Surveyor's Department was instrumental in bringing to an end the overflow of polluting material into the chalk. Abbreviated chemical examinations were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and a general chemical and mineral examination has been made on five samples of each of the Department's sources. Copies of the reports on these examinations made on all raw waters in November 1967 are appended.

Bacteriological examinations together with chloramine determinations have also been made on 873 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total five samples showed the presence of coliform organisms. Three of these were taken from Telscombe Reservoir and as a result this reservoir was taken out of service on the 11th August 1967. This reservoir is still out of service at the time of writing this report.

The two remaining samples were those obtained from Mile Oak Reservoir on the 22nd August and High Park Reservoir on the 11th October.

A total number of 10,067 samples were examined in the Department's laboratory during the year. Of these 3,347 samples were submitted from the Worthing Water Department.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER 1967

(Expressed in mgm. per litre)

Pumping Station	Colour (Hazen)	Turbidity	Taste	Odour	pH.	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	Chlorides	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness	Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	Fluoride
Mile Oak Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.4	177.0	26.6	Nil	0.040	Nil	5.9	0.16	177.0	51.0	228.0	294.0	<0.1
Shoreham Pumping Station (Chloraminated)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.3	185.0	33.0	0.040	0.036	Nil	5.95	0.16	185.0	39.0	224.0	327.0	<0.1
Sompting Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.4	186.0	25.5	Nil	0.030	Nil	4.30	0.14	186.0	32.0	218.0	307.0	<0.1

Since all water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent. As a result of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the possibility of the waters supplied in this area being plumbo solvent, six samples were taken from widely varying points in the area of supply. Each of these waters had stood in contact with lead service pipes overnight and lead determinations were made on each of them. The results showed that lead was absent from these waters in each case.

Chlorination with post ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the pumping stations at Patcham, Mile Oak, Sompting, and Lewes Road, where super and dechlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustment is made of those gas dosages used in the sterilisation process.

Note

With reference to the latter part of the first paragraph on page 14 copies of reports attached to this report are those relating to Mileoak Pumping Station, Shoreham Pumping Station and Sompting Station and are shown on the preceding page.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Since 1957, The Southwick Council has been one of the constituent authorities of the Hove, Portslade and Southwick Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution which was formed in that year.

The Joint Committee co-operates with the Ministry of Technology in its investigation of atmospheric pollution by having two guages sited at dfferent parts of the District for the collection of deposited matter - grit and dust. The contents of the gauges are analysed monthly by the Public Analyst and a copy of the report is sent to the Director of Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology.

In 1967, apart from February, the results at the site which monitors general deposits on the outskirts of the town were well below the minimum of the range for gauges at this type of site. The results at the site monitoring a local industrial source in an area of low density housing fluctuated throughout the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board is the authority responsible for the disposal of sewage in the District.

The whole of the District is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Sewerage Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge well out at sea. There is no treatment of the sewage.

An investigation into the Council's Storm Water Drainage System for the lowest level part of the District with a view to obviating the difficulties caused by the apparent inadequacy of part of this system in times of heavy rain is continuing.

In times of heavy intensity rain storms, excessive amounts of surface water run off the Downs and reach Upper Kingston Lane. To alleviate this, the Council, in conjunction with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, have made additional soakaways and surface water traps across bridle paths.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected, by covered refuse collecting vehicles, from every house and shop in the District each week. The refuse is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which is jointly used by the Worthing District Council, the Portslade, the Shoreham-by-Sea and the Southwick Urban District Councils. At the Plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt from which salvageable materials are separated out and the residue taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick Valley.

The Surveyor is responsible for the Refuse Collection Service. As regards Refuse Disposal, a Joint Committee comprising members of the constituent authorities meet quarterly.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided and maintains public conveniences at the Beach, at the Green and at Southwick Square for men and for women, and at the rear of the Town Hall for women.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any direction given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	5,090	-
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	127	-
b. Number infested by		
(i) Rats	95	-
(ii) Mice	32	-
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	16	-
b. Number infested by		
(i) Rats	5	-
(ii) Mice	1	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? Yes.

By arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, sewer treatments were carried out during February 1967 of the areas where infestation of the system was known to exist.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

Drainage Of the 20 complaints received regarding defective drainage systems, 8 were found to relate to private drains, and these were cleared or repaired as a result of informal action by the owners or occupiers of the premises concerned.

In accordance with Section 24 Public Health Act 1936 as amended, a Certificate was issued in respect of a collapse of a sewer serving 21 properties.

Dustbins Any found by the House Refuse Collectors to be unsatisfactory are referred to the Public Health Department for action under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 to secure renewal. During the year new dustbins were provided at 81 premises by the householders concerned following such action. In some cases the householder acted on a verbal request, but in 61 instances it was necessary to serve informal notices all of which were complied with.

Verminous premises Eight complaints were received and 10 dwellings were found to be infested. 85 visits and revisits were made of these and neighbouring properties and disinfection was carried out.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are no activities to which the above Acts relate in the District.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are no current licences in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

No factory in the District is registered for the use of filling materials.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in Southwick. By arrangement with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, bodies from Southwick are taken to the Public Mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:

Composition and labelling of food and drugs
Food unfit for human consumption
Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public
Milk and Dairies
Provision and Regulation of Markets
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food
Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards

The Department has records in respect of 83 food premises in the District.

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Fish and Chip Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The above include premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Particulars of these are given on the next page.

Registered Food Premises

In accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, premises have to be registered by the local authority for -

- (a) the sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year, one having been added during 1967.

Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	30
Premises for the manufacture for the purpose of sale of, ice-cream	0
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	12

Food Complaints

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

In 1967 seven complaints were received from persons who felt they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.

Four of the complaints were of foreign matter in the food, details of which follow:

Cornish pasty which contained a portion of a partly smoked cigarette which had been baked in the pasty. Proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the case was heard in the Steyning Magistrates Court in August, 1967. The firm was fined £15 0s. 0d. with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

A fruit drink purchased from a vending machine. The Public Analyst reported that there was "a thick dark greyish green mould growth of the Mucor type on the bottom surface of the carton" and that the soft drink

was unfit for human consumption. A warning letter was sent to the firm.

A packet of margarine containing pieces of cardboard. Examination by the Public Analyst revealed that the foreign matter consisted of three pieces of thin cardboard measuring $1\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{1}{2}"$, $\frac{3}{8}" \times \frac{1}{4}"$ and $\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{1}{8}"$ respectively and appeared to have been incorporated into the margarine during manufacture. A warning letter was sent.

Ants in a packet of nut bar. A warning letter was sent.

Two complaints were of food being in a mouldy condition:

- (a) A mouldy sliced wrapped loaf of bread.
- (b) A mouldy meat pie.

The Council instituted legal proceedings in the above two cases the hearing to be in February, 1968.

A complaint was received concerning a packet of high protein food that was said to have a bitter taste and to have dark specks in it. Examination showed that the product had been overcooked and this would result in flavour deterioration and account for the black specks. No action was taken.

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food.

On the next page is a list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

The unfit food is taken to the Destructor at Hove by arrangement with the Hove Corporation.

Food found unfit and voluntarily surrendered

Canned goods(fruit, vegetables, meat, soup, fish, 9 cwt. 36 lb. 14 oz.
soft drinks, milk, puddings, cream)

Dry goods (Baby foods, mustard, baking powder, 4 lb. 6 oz.
cake, cake mix, tea)

Canned milk 6 tins Vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

Canned milk $6\frac{3}{4}$ pints

Fresh Meat 27 lb. 0 oz.

Miscellaneous (mincemeat, dried fruit, glace 21 lb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
cherries, butter, coconut, conserves)

The main causes which rendered the food unfit were

- a) 'blown' cans
- b) perforated cans
- c) decomposition of meat and fish
- d) bone taint in meat
- e) rodent contamination
- f) refrigeration failure
- g) contamination by spillage of disinfectants etc.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 20. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 20. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

The Food Hygiene(General)Regulations 1960 make provisions relating to other matters of hygiene in food handling which include: protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; etc.

On the next page is a table showing the contraventions of these Regulations found in 1967 and the number remedied during the year.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The following is a table showing the contraventions of these Regulations found in 1967 and the number remedied during the year.

R E G U L A T I O N	Found	Remedied
Reg. 6 Cleanliness of equipment etc.	5	6
Reg. 8 Protection of food from contamination	15	19
Reg. 14 Sanitary conveniences	2	2
Reg. 16 Wash-hand basins and hot water supply	5	3
Reg. 17 First-aid materials	3	3
Reg. 18 Accommodation for clothing	3	3
Reg. 19 Facilities for washing food and equipment	3	2
Reg. 23 Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	24	21
Reg. 24 Accumulations of refuse	19	19
TOTALS	79	78

ICE-CREAM

32 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice-cream, and were reported on as follows:-

Grade I -	23
Grade II -	9
Grade III -	0
Grade IV -	0

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

MILK

Local authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 to keep a Register of persons

carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises, other than dairy farms, in their district. During 1967 certain amendments were made to the Council's Register.

At the end of 1967, 26 persons were registered to sell milk in the district and one dairy premises was on the Register.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

All milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963, the special designations are (a) Untreated (b) Pasteurised and (c) Sterilised. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 which came into operation on October 1st, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" was prescribed.

The special designated milks have to comply with certain prescribed tests according to the designation.

In 1967 twenty-three samples of Untreated Milk (farm-bottled) were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed test viz: the Methylene Blue Test. All the samples satisfied the prescribed test.

Biological Examination of milk

During 1967, twenty-three samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination i.e. examination for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the brucella organism.

The reports on twenty-one samples were negative for both organisms. In the case of two of the samples the Brucella Ring Test was weakly positive but M. tuberculosis and Br. abortus were not found by guinea pig inoculation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the District.

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H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant Acts.

HOUSING ACT 1957

This Act makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding and for the provision of housing accommodation.

The Council's slum clearance programme for the period 1955 - 1960 has been dealt with under the scheme of comprehensive development undertaken by the Council in 1956, particulars of which are given on page 4 of this report.

No programme of slum clearance was submitted to the Minister for the period 1960-1965.

Provision of Housing Accommodation

There follows a summary showing the number of units of housing accommodation a) completed and b) in the course of construction in 1967 by the Council and by private developers respectively.

Council Housing

Number of units of accommodation completed by the Council in 1967	36
Number of units of accommodation under construction but not completed by 31.12.67	48

Private Housing

Number of units completed in 1967	30
Number of units under construction	15

HOUSE PURCHASE ADVANCES

Seventeen applications for house purchase advances were approved in 1967.

The amount of money advanced for this purpose was £52,378 0s. 0d. under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and £8,450 0s. 0d. under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Standard Grants

In accordance with the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 (as amended by the Housing Act 1961 and the Housing Act 1964) the Council paid a total of £366 6s. 9d. in respect of four applications.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings Housing Act, 1964 - Part II (Circular 53/64)

In 1967 the Council authorised the Medical Officer of Health to have a survey carried out of certain streets in the district with a view to ascertaining the number of houses which were without the standard amenities and which would satisfy the conditions for improvements to be carried out under the provisions of the above-named Act. The survey had not been started at the end of 1967.

Modernisation of Council Houses

The Council's programme (1958-1968) of modernisation of Council houses is continuing.

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F A C T O R I E S S H O P S A N D O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

The law relating to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the next two pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTION for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspection s	Number of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	86	8	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	52	88	8	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	7	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	1	1	1	-	-
Total	5	9	1	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961 - Part VIII (Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making etc Cleaning and Washing	62	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture hangings	8	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	71	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into operation in 1964. The Public Health Inspector was appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act, to carry out the duties as part of his duties as a Public Health Inspector.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1967.

Table A Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Registered Premises		
	Number regist. during year	Total no. regist. at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	1	25	4
Retail Shops	1	61	20
Wholesale shops, warehouse	-	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	9	-
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	2	98	24

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspector to registered premises - 63.

Table C Analysis of persons employed by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons
Offices	154
Retail shops	270
Wholesale shops, warehouses	25
Catering establishments open to the public	47
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	6
Total (203 Males & 300 Females)	503

During 1967 forty-five contraventions of the Act were found. Twenty-three contraventions were remedied, these including some found the previous year.

One accident was notified during the year. It concerned a 15 year old butcher's assistant who suffered an injury to his left hand which required one stitch.

There were no exemptions and no prosecutions.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during 1967.

List of complaints received and dealt with

Accumulations of Rubbish	..	..	..	..	9
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	7
Drainage	..	..	..	..	20
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	68
Food Complaints	..	..	..	..	7
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	..	2
Housing	..	..	..	..	18
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	1
Noise	..	..	..	..	11
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	152
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	11
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous*	..	..	..	..	61
Factories	..	..	..	..	2

* These concerned such matters as wasps' nests, bees, smells, animals killed in road accidents and requiring disposal, and footpaths fouled by dogs.

Inspections, Reinspections, Visits etc.

Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	295
Dairies	..	..	..	..	27
Factories	..	..	..	..	88
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	465
General Sanitation					
a) Accumulation of rubbish	..	..	..	..	43
b) Drainage	..	..	..	..	244
c) Dustbins	..	..	..	..	168
d) Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	23
e) Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	1
f) Public Houses	..	..	..	..	36
g) Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	85
h) Water Supply	..	..	..	..	16
Housing					
a) Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	64
b) Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	156
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	92
Noise	..	..	..	..	98
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	..	63
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	17
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	153
Samples	..	..	..	..	49
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	39
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	79
Mobile Trades, Delivery Vans	..	..	..	..	9
Total					<u>2310</u>

Interviews

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NoticesInformal

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with*</u>
Factories Act 1961, Sec. 7 (sanitary conveniences)	8	6
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	11	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	25	6
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	3	3
Public Health Act 1936 Sec. 39 (drainage)	2	1
" " " " " 75 (dustbins)	61	51
" " " " " 93 (nuisances)	3	-

Statutory

Public Health Act 1936 Sec. 39 (drainage)	1	-
" " " " " 93 (nuisances)	1	1
" " " 1961 " 15	21	21

* Notices complied with include notices served prior to 1967

Housing Defects Found and Remedied

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied*</u>
Drainage including guttering and down pipes	23	22
Defective walls (fractures etc.)	2	-
Roofs leaking	4	3
Broken or perished wall plaster	2	1
Broken or perished ceiling plaster	3	-
Dampness in walls	7	2
Defective floors	2	1
Defective doors	-	-
Defective windows	3	1
Defective staircase	2	-
Food Storage accommodation	2	-

* Defects remedied include some prior to 1967

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A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned:

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	- General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	- " "
Littlehampton Hospital	- " "
Swandean Hospital	- Infectious Diseases and long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	- Maternity Hospital

Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home nursing
4. Health visiting
5. Vaccination and immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of
persons suffering from illness
8. Home help

General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, St. Francis Hospital Haywards Heath and The Acre, Worthing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton

Southlands Hospital Laboratory, Shoreham-by-Sea

The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes

